

# GREY LETTER ON TREATY RESERVATIONS LED TO BREAK OF WILSON AND LANSING

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Fair.

Get the Country  
Back on Peace Basis

The

Evening

World.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Fair, much colder.

FINAL  
EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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## \$500,000,000 CAN BE SAVED BY SCRAPPING ARMY CAMPS

Chairman of House Committee on Cantonments Lines Up Squarely Behind Evening World's Movement to Get Nation on Peace Basis

By Martin Green.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Full indorsement of The Evening World's contention that the War Department should put the military establishment back on a peace basis, and cease demanding appropriations fitted for an army of 2,000,000 men, when in fact the regular army under the reorganization plan will number less than 300,000 officers and men, was voiced to-day by Congressman John C. McKenzie of Illinois.

He is Chairman of the sub-Committee on Camps and Cantonments of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and has served five terms in the House.

McKenzie is sixty years old, an old-fashioned statesman, not afraid to speak his mind and not afraid to put up a fight for the interests of all the people. His concern is not all wrapped up in the voting population of the Republican stronghold he comes from in Northwestern Illinois.

"The Evening World," said Congressman McKenzie, "is on the right track. It is talking the kind of language the people don't hear often enough."

"I am glad to see a real newspaper advocating what I have been advocating in the House ever since the war ended, namely, placing the country back on a peace time basis, scrapping all the big military establishments we do not need, getting rid of the tens of thousands of clerks and other employees who are consuming the taxes, sending them back into industry and taking the Government out of the market as a purchaser of supplies and materials that are not needed."

By scrapping the camps and cantonments that will not be needed, by emptying the warehouses the army is maintaining all over the country of everything that will deteriorate with age and getting rid of the army of men now guarding and handling these warehouses and supplies, the Government can save hundreds of millions of dollars. The amount is so stupendous that I am unwilling to even make a guess at it."

Without taking any figures from Congressman McKenzie, the writer, from information gained from other sources, estimates that the Government can effect a saving of half a billion dollars within a year on the items the Congressman mentions alone. In the matter of camps and cantonments, which will be exhibited in more detail later in this article, will amount, according to the army experts, to \$100,000,000 a year if all the camps and cantonments are continued as permanent army appendages, as the War Department desires. These camps and cantonments have cost thus far almost \$400,000,000, so if they are to be maintained in accordance with the War Department theory that the country is to continue

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

SUNDAY WORLD  
CLASSIFIED ADS.

SHOULD BE IN THE  
WORLD OFFICE  
EARLY TO-DAY

EARLY ADS. GET THE  
PREFERENCE WHEN  
SUNDAY ADS. HAVE TO  
BE LIMITED

## U. S. TAKES OVER HOG ISLAND PLANT, TO SELL IT SOON

Shipping Board Acts to Stop  
Expenditure of Public Funds  
on New Building.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—An agreement with the American International Shipbuilding Company was reached to-day by the United States Shipping Board by which the board takes title to the land of the Hog Island Ship Yard at Philadelphia.

Approximately \$4,000,000 is involved, Chairman Payne said. The board exercised an option to purchase the land for \$1,700,000, and in addition allowed the shipbuilding company \$2,000,000 for the cancellation of contracts for fifty-eight ships. In addition an allowance of \$75,000 each was given for the completion of twelve vessels now being constructed, eleven for the army and one for the navy.

Under the agreement the International Shipbuilding Company is to continue operation until the twelve ships are finished, Chairman Payne said.

By taking title to the land, the Chairman declared, the Board now is in a position to dispose of Hog Island and negotiations for the sale probably will be opened soon.

Shipbuilding materials for seven big ships now at the yard will be turned over to the navy.

ALMIRALL IS TOLD  
TO NAME ACCUSED

Governor Demands to Know What  
Assistant District Attorney Is  
Mentioned by Grand Jury.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—In a letter to Raymond F. Almira, foreman of the Extraordinary Grand Jury in New York which announced it had discovered evidence of an "overhauling" crime, Gov. Smith to-day insisted that he be told which member or members of the District Attorney's staff the Grand Jury wishes to investigate. He added:

"Also tell me the crime or crimes or official misconduct with which such member or members is to be charged, to the end that I may so word the designating order (to the Attorney General) as to be in conformity with the letter and spirit of the statute."

The Governor said he would not place the entire staff of the District Attorney in the position of being under charges for some undisclosed, indefinite offense.

TAKE BELL-ANS AFTER MEALS and see how fine GOOD DIGESTION makes you feel.—Adm.

## JOINT BOARD IS TO DETERMINE PAY OF RAIL WORKERS

Union Chiefs Accept Compromise Plan Proposed by the President.

WILL FIX NEW SCALE.

Decision of Committee to Be Named Will Bind Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—At the request of President Wilson, railroad union officials will meet here Feb. 23 to discuss wage conditions.

This was learned to-day when the White House made public the correspondence between President Wilson and union officials with regard to wage demands.

The union men to-day delivered their reply to the President.

"With a full realization of our responsibilities," said their letter, "we have decided to submit to our constituents the advisability of the creation of a special joint commission, composed of an equal number of representatives selected by the railroad companies and the railroad labor organizations signatory hereto, by agreement and vested with full authority to deal with this particular controversy on the basis of the following principles:

"Rates of pay for similar or analogous services in other industries."

"Relation of rates of pay to the increased cost of living."

"A basic minimum living wage sufficient to maintain a railroad man's average family upon a standard of health and reasonable comfort."

"That differentials above this minimum living wage be established giving among other things due regard to skill required, responsibility assumed and hazard incurred; decision of this tribunal to be handed down within sixty days after agreement to establish it, and to be final and binding upon all railroads in the United States and employees whom we represent."

ATTACK ON TRAIN  
BY SINN FEINERS  
BRINGS ON BATTLE

Troops Fire on Men Who Assail  
Munitions Cars—Fatal Fight  
Near Wicklow.

DUBLIN, Feb. 14.—A civilian was killed and a constable wounded in a clash between civilians and police near Rathfrim, eight miles southwest of Wicklow, according to reports here to-day. Police said two constables on patrol were ambushed by a party of civilians. Two of the civilians were arrested. Police and troops raided the residences of Sinn Fein members here yesterday, arresting many persons, including several Dublin councillors. Last night, according to reports, a railway train carrying munitions was attacked near the city. Military guards fired on the armed band which surrounded the train. A signalman named Geraghty was wounded dangerously. The attackers escaped.

SUNDAY WORLD'S PRICE UNCHANGED

The raise in price of the Sunday American to 10 cents has resulted in some confusion in the public mind as to whether this increase in price is general among New York Sunday papers. The World, therefore, wishes to make it clear to its readers that it sees no necessity for increasing its price. It continues to charge the newsdealers exactly what it has hitherto been charging them, The World making no additional profits out of its sale.

ENVOY JUSSEURAND,  
WHO MAY LEAVE U. S.  
AS RESULT OF SPLIT



J. JUSSEURAND  
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

SECRETARY LANE  
ASSUMES BLAME  
EQUAL TO LANSING

Retiring Official Shares Responsibility for Calling Cabinet Meetings During President's Illness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary Lane declared to-day that he considered himself "just as much responsible" as Secretary Lansing for the calling of Cabinet meetings during the President's illness.

He said Mr. Lansing called him on the telephone and obtained his approval of the idea before calling the first meeting, and "presumably secured the approval of other Cabinet members also."

"We all thought the meetings were a good thing," said Mr. Lane, who retired as Secretary of the Interior on March 1. "They were often attended by Dr. Grayson and messages were transmitted to the President on questions discussed. The critical situation came up for consideration as well as matters pertaining to the first industrial conference, and other important questions. I feel that I attended the meeting on a full level of responsibility with Secretary Lansing, inasmuch as I had agreed to the advisability of their being held. Other members of the Cabinet apparently took the same position."

HOUSE WON'T TALK  
ABOUT LANSING

Says Both He and Wilson Have  
Shown Him Consideration and  
Friendship.

Col. E. W. House gave out the following statement to-day when asked for comment on the resignation of Secretary Lansing:

"I do not care to make any comment, since both have been my friends. I have never had a disagreeable difference with either the President or Mr. Lansing during the many years we have worked together and both have shown me at all times and in all circumstances much consideration and friendship."

NAMES WAYNE JOHNSON.

New York Man to Be Solicitor of  
Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Wayne Johnson of New York was nominated by President Wilson to-day to be solicitor of Internal Revenue.

## WRECKING OF TREATY POLICY FEARED BY THE PRESIDENT

Lansing Blamed for Not Warning  
Grey Against Taking Part in  
Treaty Fight—French Ambassador  
Accused of Encouraging  
Lodge Reservationists and There  
Is Talk of Demand for His Recall.

By John D. Erwin.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—After recovering from its first gasp of astonishment, official Washington began to-day to analyze the causes which led up to the sensational resignation of Secretary Lansing. That the real situation is not entirely revealed in the cryptic correspondence given to the press is regarded as self evident.

In inner Government circles the break is said to be the result of an accumulation of differences between the President and his Secretary of State dating back to the Peace Conference. The fact that only the slightest inkling of these differences leaked to the public at the time made the culmination the more of a shock.

The revelations of the correspondence given to the press is taken as substantial proof of the veracity of W. C. Bullitt's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee some months ago. Bullitt, an attaché of the peace delegation at Paris, stated that Lansing had told him that "the United States would never ratify the treaty if it understood the extent of the obligations imposed upon it."

BULLITT'S STORY REVEALED SHARP DIFFERENCE.

He made other statements showing sharp differences of opinion between Mr. Lansing and the President. Lansing never made categorical denial. Instead he went fishing and later indirectly replied by urging the ratification of the treaty.

It is known that Lansing resented the fact that he was practically superseded as the President's advisor in the peace discussions by Col. House.

Again, Lansing's personal friends have for sometime thrown out intimations that indicated the Secretary of State felt that the Executive head of the Government was not functioning. This question arose in connection with the long list of foreign envoys awaiting in Washington to be received by the President before they could become official representatives of their respective Governments here.

Lansing's drastic action in the Mexican situation some months ago when this country came to the verge of a break with Carranza over the Jenkins case is said to be another instance where he irritated the President. His action was practically rescinded by the President when it came to his attention.

EFFORT TO BREAK DOWN PRESTIGE OF WILSON.

There is still another phase of the matter which the President's friends feel is perhaps the most serious. That a systematic effort is being made to break down the prestige of the Wilson Administration in connection with the treaty situation is sensed by the President.

That it is not confined to the United States is evidenced by the publication of Viscount Grey's letter in London, which created a delicate and embarrassing situation. It is reported that Grey discussed with the Secretary of State the views expressed in his letter. The President is understood to feel that had Lansing been loyal to him he would have made known to the British representative that any effort on his part to weaken the President's hands in the treaty struggle with a recalcitrant Senate would be regarded as a breach of diplomatic etiquette.

Another phase, of which more may be heard later, concerns the actions of Ambassador Jusserand. The French Ambassador has had Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee as his dinner guests on one or two occasions and has, it is alleged, discussed at these ostensible social gatherings the friendly attitude of his Government toward the Lodge reservations and perhaps other modifications of the treaty contemplated. This is regarded as a gross breach of diplomatic custom.

TALK ABOUT RECALL OF FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

It is reported that the President has contemplated asking for the recall of Jusserand. He is said to feel that the attitude of Secretary Lansing on the treaty has encouraged other Governments to look with approval on the treaty changes, with the expectation that "once the League covenant is opened to change by the action of the United States Senate" they will be afforded the opportunity to ask for the elimination of features which were placed in the document over the opposition of Britain, France and Italy in the first instance.

## WILSON PROTEST TO CABINET AT FIRST INFORMAL CALL, AS CARRIED BY DR. GRAYSON

Asked by What Authority Meeting Was Called  
and What Business Was to  
Be Transacted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

REVELATIONS to-day indicate that President Wilson was "somewhat disturbed" when told of the call issued by Secretary Lansing for the first meeting of the Cabinet after he was forced by illness to return to Washington. He sent Dr. Grayson to represent him.

"Dr. Grayson," Secretary Lansing is reported to have said by those present, "we wish to know the nature and extent of the President's illness and whether he is able to perform the duties of his office, so that we may determine what shall be done to carry on the business of the Government."

The President's physician is quoted by some of the other Secretaries as having replied in substance:

"The President is doing as well as could be expected. He is in full possession of all his faculties, and he has directed me to inquire of you by what authority this meeting of the Cabinet was called, what business is before it, and what business it is expected might be transacted at a Cabinet meeting without his participation."

It is stated that the general impression in Washington is that the President did not know of the other Cabinet meetings until last week.

## WILSON'S ILLNESS DELAYED HIS PARTING WITH LANSING

President First Aroused When He  
Got Back to Paris and Found  
Secretary Had Consented to Separation  
of League From Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Associated Press).—Rebuked by President Wilson for calling Cabinet meetings during his illness, Secretary Lansing has resigned.

The President has accepted the resignation "with appreciation" and Mr. Lansing becomes the second Secretary of State to leave the Administration over a disagreement with his chief.

There will be no more resignations from the Cabinet as a result of the Lansing incident, it was said to-day at the White House.

Although the correspondence between Mr. Lansing and the President makes the calling of the Cabinet meetings the incident which leads directly to the Secretary's resignation, persons "on the inside" of the Administration who know what has been going on say that was only an incident and that the real reasons for the break go back over a period of many months and come from fundamental differences of opinion in policy.

DIFFERENCES BEGAN BEFORE ENTRY INTO WAR.

The disagreements between the President and the head of the State Department even antedate the entry of the United States into the war. The relations between the two men almost reached the breaking point early in 1917 when Mr. Lansing issued his statement saying the United States was daily being drawn nearer and nearer the war. By some it was taken to forecast the entry of the United States. The President made every effort to overtake the statement after it had been given out at the State Department, but it was impossible.

When Mr. Lansing was a member of the American delegation to Paris more differences developed. With other members of the American mission he was not in accord with the President's idea of making the Treaty of Peace and the Covenant of the League of Nations one and the same inseparable document. It was Mr. Lansing's idea that such a plan would delay the ratification of a Peace Treaty, and in this he was supported by Henry White and E. M. House.

It may be said with a great degree of authority that while the President and Mr. Lansing were together in Paris other differences of